

nearly smooth. *Scutellum* subtriangular, impunctate. *Elytra* rather wider than thorax, at the base, a little distended posteriorly, apices obtusely rounded; they are closely, distinctly and rugosely punctured. *Antennæ* thick and elongate. *Tibiæ* straight. Front *tarsi* rather narrow and relatively slender.

*Underside* shining, violaceous, with close, shallow, indefinite sculpture; terminal ventral segment obovate, simple.

We have but one similarly glittering metallic species (*L. princeps*), which, however, has the head smooth; the elytra are somewhat attenuated posteriorly, the tibiæ arcuate, the anterior tarsi stouter, and the body is decidedly more rufescent.

Length  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ; breadth  $1\frac{1}{2}$  line.

South Island. The donor and exact locality are, unfortunately, not recorded.

### XXXIII.—On new Species of Histeridæ and Notices of others.

By G. LEWIS, F.L.S.

THIS is the thirty-fifth paper on the Histeridæ in this series. In the first paper (1884), which dealt exclusively with the Japanese species, I suggested that it was probable that *Teretrius* was the only genus likely to occur in the islands, but not at the time known as existent. Lately in the south of the Archipelago a species of *Platylister* has been found, and in the Museum of Paris there is a Japanese species of *Mendelius*. In other families also discoveries have been made from time to time of subtropical and tropical forms, which show that such are more common in Japan than it was at first supposed. I now look for the finding of *Teretriosoma*, *Plasius*, *Apobletes*, *Eblisia*, and probably other genera not yet characterized.

I also think that the Japanese fauna may eventually be found to have something more in common, though in a less degree, with that of North America. The curious and probably subcortical *Heterius optatus*, Lew., is somewhat similar to, but not congeneric with, *Melaneterius infernalis*, Fall. Unfortunately both these species are known only by single examples, and have not been brought together for comparison. The Japanese *Heterius gratus*, Lew., is also very similar to *H. brunneipennis*, Rand.

*List of Species.*

Teretriosoma saginatum.	Carcinops sinensis.
Apobletes pumicatus, <i>Lew.</i>	Isolomalus teres, <i>Lec.</i>
Platylister bandæ.	— debilis, <i>Lec.</i>
Platysoma incurvatum.	Exosternus angolæ.
Nagelius, gen. nov.	— rufulus, <i>Lew.</i>
Eugrammicus minor.	Paratropus congonis.
Zabromorphus pinguis.	Saprinus æratus.
Macrolister emarginatus.	— schmidtii, <i>Reitt.</i>
Hister marginipunctatus, <i>Lew.</i>	Euspilotus colombicus, <i>Kirsch.</i>
— lineimargo, <i>Reitt.</i>	— richteri.
Atholus sículus, <i>Tourn.</i>	— læsus, <i>Lew.</i>
— coalescens.	— devius.

*Teretriosoma saginatum*, sp. n.

Cylindricum, breve, robustum, nigrum, nitidum, undique punctatum; antennis pedibusque obscure rufis; pygidio convexo; mesosterno valde marginato; tibiis anticis 6-7-denticulatis.

L. 3 mill.

Cylindrical, rather short and robust, black and shining; antennæ and legs somewhat obscurely red; the punctuation above is evenly dispersed and fairly close (closer than that of *T. afrum*); the thorax is clearly marginate, the lateral stria is strong and before the base sinuous; the propygidium, the punctuation is slightly larger than that of the elytra and the pygidium is similar except that about one-third of the apical part is somewhat rugose-punctate; the sterna are equally and rather coarsely punctate, punctures somewhat shallow and not very close; the mesosternum is strongly marginate anteriorly; the anterior tibiæ are 6-7-denticulate and microscopically strigose on the upper surface.

This species is rather smaller and broader than *T. chalybæum*, Horn, and smaller and not nearly so robust as *T. afrum*, Lew., but the general punctuation and the form of the tibiæ scarcely differ from *afrum*. It is a species without any very conspicuous differentiating characters.

*Hab.* Lake Chad, Central Africa (*Dr. J. Decorse*, 1904).

Five examples in the Museum of Paris and my own collection.

*Apobletes pumicatus*, Lew. Mem. Soc. esp. Hist. nat. i. (1907).

Oblongo-ovatus, deplanatus, niger, nitidus; antennis pedibusque piceis; fronte plana, haud striata, impunctata; pronoto stria marginali tenuiter impressa, brevi in angulo antico; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 apicali, dimidiata; propygidio disperse punctu-

lato; pygidio basi transversim punctato; prosterno lato haud striato; mesosterno bisinuato, immarginato; tibiis anticis multidenticulatis.

L.  $2\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Very similar to *A. marseuli*, Lew., and *pauperatus*, Sch., which together form a local section of the genus in which the head is smooth and without striæ, the thorax has a very fine marginal stria close to the edge and confined to the region of the anterior angle, the pygidia are indistinctly punctured, and the prosternum broad and not striate. Specifically *punicatus* may be known by its more oblong form and by the third dorsal stria being complete.

*Hab.* Cabo S. Juan, Biafra, West Africa.

In the Museum of Madrid and my own collection.

*Platylister bandæ*, sp. n.

Oblongus, subdepressus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria integra leviter impressa, in medio subsinuata, clypeo emarginato; pronoto stria laterali antice interrupta, postice ad angulos continuata; elytris striis dorsalibus 1-2 integris, 3 interrupta; pygidio margine elevato, æqualiter sat dense punctato; mesosterno stria marginali lato interrupta; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oblong, somewhat depressed, black and shining; the head concave anteriorly, transverse stria rather fine and feebly sinuous in the middle; the thorax, the lateral stria is interrupted behind the head, but it is continued at the base round the angle and terminates opposite the third elytral stria; the elytra, 1-2 dorsal striæ are complete, 3 interrupted in the middle, others are wanting; the propygidium has two clusters of rather small punctures; the pygidium has the outer rim elevated and its surface evenly and rather densely punctured; the mesosternum, the marginal stria does not pass along its emargination; the anterior tibiæ are 4-dentate.

The thoracic stria of *P. canalicollis*, Mars., is continued along the whole of the base, but the stria in *P. bandæ* ceases at a point opposite the third dorsal striæ. The mesosternal stria being interrupted is also a character to be noted. The dorsal striæ resemble those of *P. abruptus*, Er.

*Hab.* Tenimber and Banda Islands. Five examples.

*Platysoma incurvatum*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatum, convexum, nigro-nitidum; fronte concava; elytris

striae 1-3 integris basi incurvatis, 4-5 apicalibus, suturali longiuscula utrinque abbreviata; pygidio marginato, grosse et dense punctato; mesosterno stria transversa arcuatim impressa; tibiis anticis 4-dentatis.

L.  $4\frac{1}{4}$  mill.

Oval, somewhat oblong, convex; the forehead widely excavated, transverse stria fine and nearly straight; the thorax, marginal stria rather fine, complete, and parallel to the edge laterally; the elytra, outer humeral stria fine and complete, inner humeral wanting, 1-3 dorsal somewhat strong and complete, all turn inwards at the base, but especially 2-3, the third is finest apically, 4 fine, apical, and a little broken, 5 apical and punctiform, sutural shortened at both ends, anteriorly only reaching the disk; the propygidium somewhat irregularly punctate; the pygidium is marginate posteriorly and closely and evenly punctured; the prosternal keel is very slightly widened behind the coxæ and without striæ; the mesosternum is rather widely sinuous anteriorly, with a short irregular stria behind each of the anterior angles, and across the sternum is a remarkable arched stria which reaches the base at the sides, and anteriorly it does not pass very close to the sinuous edge.

The peculiar incurved dorsal striæ suggest the specific name. *Platylister arcuatus*, Lew., has a similar arched mesosternal stria to that of the above, but otherwise it in no respect resembles it. *Pachycrærus nanus*, Lew., also has an arched mesosternal stria.

*Hab.* Sarawak, Borneo (*John Hewitt*). One example.

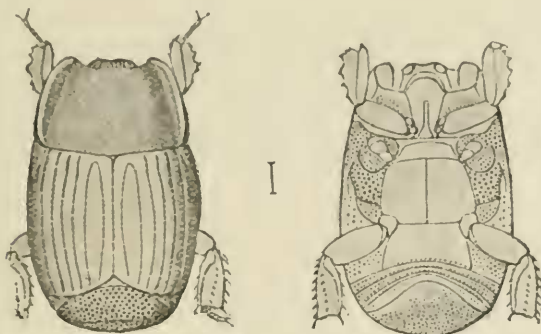
#### NAGELIUS, gen. nov.

Body oblong-oval, somewhat convex; head retractile, mandibles convex above; antennæ, scape long and narrow, nearly as long as the other joints together, joints of funiculus gradually enlarging to the club, club oval, antennal fossette in the thoracic angle, large and deep (in these last three characters the species are similar to those in *Campylorhabdus*); thoracic lateral interstice somewhat elevated; elytra, inner humeral stria abbreviated at both ends; pygidium perpendicular, immarginate, and very slightly convex; prosternum bistriate; mesosternum very feebly sinuous, almost truncate; tibiæ broad and compressed, anterior tarsal groove sinuous.

Type, *limatulus*, Lew., in the National Collection, of which figures are given here.

This genus is founded to receive three Oriental species hitherto included in the New-World genus *Psiloscelis*. The

species are *P. castelnaudi*, Mars., 1870, *P. limatulus*, Lew., 1892, and *carinicollis*, Lew., 1893. In the four North-American species which now remain in *Psiloscelis* the antennal fossette is behind the thoracic angle, the club of the antenna is circular in outline, the tarsal groove in the anterior tibiæ is straight, the prosternal keel is not bistriate, and the general facies of the species known are very different, for all are opaque.



*Nagelius limatulus*, Lew.

I believe that the species of *Nagelius* are of subcortical habit; I once saw *castelnaudi*, Mars., under bark at Balagoda in Ceylon. The name of the genus is derived from that of the author of 'Mechanisch-physiologische Theorie der Abstammungs-Lehre,' 1884.

*Eugrammicus minor*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, tenuissime punctulatus, niger, nitidus; fronte stria haud sinuata; pronoto stria laterali interna post angulos indistincta, externa ad angulum evanescenti; elytris striis didymis, 1-4 integris, 5 et suturali subintegris prope conjunctis; pygidio obscure brunneo; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  mill.

Oval, convex above, black and shining; the head and thorax feebly punctulate, frontal stria complete and straight anteriorly and relatively, as regards the other known species, well-marked; the thorax is bistriate laterally, outer stria evanescent behind the angle, inner stria is traceable behind the anterior angle, but is not clearly defined, it continues behind the head; the elytra, striæ didymous, 1-4 complete, 5 and sutural almost complete and almost joining at the

base, the fifth stria turns outwards at the apical edge, the inner subhumeral is complete, outer humeral short and basal (these two striæ are similar in all the known species); the propygidium is very finely punctulate over the whole surface, and there is a basal lateral stria (common also to the other known species); the pygidium is much less distinctly punctulate and is obscurely reddish brown, not apparently owing to immaturity; the prosternal keel is margined along its base like that of *Psiloscelis harrisi*, Lec. (a character also seen in the other species); the mesosternum is narrowly sinuous and marginate; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

There are now five species of this genus known, and with the additional species it is easy to see that the characters referred to in parentheses should be considered generic. In *Contipus* the pygidia are simply convex.

*Hab.* Congo River.

*Zabromorphus pinguis*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte impunctata, stria integra antice recta; pronoto ciliato, striis integris, parallelis, interstitiis latis; elytris striis latis, crenulatis, 1-4 integris, 5 et suturali vix abbreviatis; propygidio pygidioque grosse punctatis; prosterno basi marginato; mesosterno antice emarginato, stria integra recta.

L.  $9\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oblong-oval, convex, black and shining; the forehead smooth, stria very strong and straight anteriorly; the thorax, lateral striæ deep, outer stria ceasing behind the eye, inner continued behind the head, lateral interstice wide, with a few marks and punctures at the angle; the elytra, striæ deeply impressed with crenulate edges, inner humeral apical and just passes the middle at the point where the outer humeral ends, the dorsal striæ 1-4 complete, 5 a little shortened at the base but not at the apex, sutural less shortened in front but similarly shortened behind; the pygidia are coarsely punctate; the prosternum is marginate along the base of the keel; the mesosternum emarginate, stria well-marked and straight anteriorly; the anterior tibiæ 3-dentate.

This species differs from *Z. longicollis*, Mars., by the head being without foveæ and the greater depth and completeness of the elytral striæ; in outline it is very similar. The form of the inner humeral stria may be considered a generic character of *Zabromorphus*.

*Hab.* Congo River (*C. Neave*).

One example in the Natural History Museum.



MACROLISTER, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xiv.  
p. 145 (1904).

This genus, as at present constituted, may be conveniently divided into two sections. In the first, which includes the largest species, the mesosternum is anteriorly immarginate; in the second the marginal stria is complete, but there is no intermediate form, so it is evidently a character of some significance.

*Macrolister emarginatus*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovatus, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; stria frontali antice recta utrinque anguste interrupta, labro transverso antice emarginato; pronoto ciliato, striis lateralibus integris, stria interna antice interrupta; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 vage impressa; pygidio dense punctato; prosterno laud striato; mesosterno emarginato, stria marginali late interrupta; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L. 12½ mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head very finely punctulate, frontal stria rather fine, straight anteriorly and narrowly interrupted on either side, the labrum transverse and rather widely emarginate on the anterior edge; the thorax is bistriate laterally and the inner stria is continued anteriorly but is interrupted behind the middle of the neck, lateral edge ciliate; the elytra, inner humeral stria shortened at the base, not quite touching the oblique stria, 1-3 dorsal complete, 4 traceable, punctiform, and obscurely shortened at the base, 5 indicated apically by three or four points, sutural wanting; the propygidium is lightly and somewhat sparingly punctured; the pygidium is densely but not coarsely punctured; the prosternum, keel narrow and not striate; the mesosternum markedly emarginate and only striate on the sides; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.

The form of the labrum is characteristic of this species.

*Hab.* Bihé, Angola.

*Hister marginipunctatus*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. iv.  
p. 461 (1870).

Of this species only one example is known to me; it is a larger species than *H. marginatus*, Er., but very similar in its general facies, except that the base of the prosternal keel is markedly marginate. Erichson's species has lately been found commonly in mole-nests, but formerly it was seldom seen, and it was supposed to associate with an ant. The

Japanese species came from a locality abounding with moles, and, being unique, probably had some peculiar habit in retirement. Had it been an ordinary stercoraceous or cadaverous species, it is more than likely that it would have been found in abundance.

*Hister lineimargo*, Reitt. Wien. ent. Zeit. xvii.  
p. 118 (1898).

“Ovalis, subparallelus, nitidus, parum convexus, niger, clava antennarum fulva, pedibus fusco-ferrugineis, stria frontali integra, minus arcuata; pronoto striis lateralibus tribus integris, interna ab externis parum remota, postice magis approximata; elytris stria subhumerali distincta, in medio interrupta, striis dorsalibus 1-4 integris, 5-6 (internis 2) abbreviatis; propygidio parce fortiter, pygidio confertissime fortiterque punctato; mesosterno antice recte truncato, stria marginali integra; prosternum subtilissime marginatum, haud striatum; tibiis dilatatis, anticis extus 3-4-dentatis.

“Long.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 mill.”

*Hab.* Caucasus.

*Atholus (Hister) siculus*, Tourn. Abeille, v. p. 142 (1868).

Tournier in his description did not notice the form of the mesosternum of this species, but it is truncate, almost straight anteriorly, and markedly marginate, and it should therefore be assigned to the genus *Atholus*.

*Atholus coalescens*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexiusculus, niger, nitidus; fronte biimpressa, stria integra retrorsum angulata; pronoto stria interna integra pone oculos sinuata; elytris striis subhumerali dimidiata, dorsalibus integris, 5 cum suturali connexa; propygidio parce punctato; mesosterno truncato, marginato; tibiis anticis 3-dentatis.

L.  $5\frac{1}{2}$  mill.

Oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head with two shallow impressions behind the stria, stria rather fine and acuminate in the middle; the thorax, inner lateral stria is sinuous behind the eyes and does not quite reach the basal edge; the elytra, the inner subhumeral stria is apical, well-marked, and dimidiated, the dorsal striæ are all complete, the interstice between the second and third is widened at the base, the fifth and sutural join anteriorly; the propygidium is sparsely punctulate, the pygidium much less distinctly so; the mesosternum is marginate and nearly straight anteriorly; the anterior tibiæ are 3-dentate.



The facies of this species is very similar to *11-striatus*, Gyll., especially in the dorsal striæ, but it is a little more convex and the frontal stria is differently formed.

*Hab.* Cape Colony (*Peringuey*).

*Carcinops sinensis*, sp. n.

Oblongo-ovata, convexiuscula, nigra, nitida; fronto antice subimpressa, stria laterali valida; pronoto lateribus punctato; elytris striis subhumerali integra ad apicem continuata, 1-3 dorsalibus integris, 4 integra sed antice et postice punctis formata; prosterno bistriato, lobo grosse punctato; mesosterno utrinque punctato, marginato; tibiis anticis 6-7-denticulatis.

L. 3 mill.

Oblong-oval, rather convex, black and shining; the head strongly striate laterally and irregularly punctate; the thorax is marginate and punctate broadly at the sides and narrowly along the scutellar edge, disk smooth; the elytra, striæ 1-3 complete and somewhat sinuous in the middle, 4 bent towards the suture at the base and punctiform at both its ends, a few irregular points along the suture seem to represent a sutural stria, on about one-third of the apical area there are sparse and irregular punctures; the pygidia are clearly and rather closely punctured; the prosternum is bistriate, striæ widen out before the coxæ and do not join at either end, anteriorly they are obliterated by punctures and posteriorly they are evanescent, the anterior lobe is coarsely punctured and the keel has a very few irregular points; the mesosternum is margined on all sides by an irregular crenate stria and laterally there are a few punctures, the area behind the emargination is smooth; the metasternum has a few punctures near the hind coxæ; the anterior tibiæ are 6-7-denticulate and are without a notable emargination on the outer edge.

There is no other known *Carcinops* similar to this.

*Hab.* Nankin, China.

*Isolomalus teres*, Leconte.

*Paromalus teres*, Lec. Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc. xvii. p. 609 (1878).

“Cylindrical, but not slender, shining, black; head and thorax punctulate; elytra finely, not densely punctured, each with faint traces of two oblique striæ near the base; sutural stria wanting. Pygidium very finely punctulate, under surface finely and sparsely punctured; mesosternum emarginate in front, marked with a fine lateral line; prosternum flattened and without striæ. Length 2 m.

"This species only differs from *P. seminulum* by the cylindrical form, in which it deceptively resembles *Teretrius americanus*, by having the elytra more finely punctured, and by the entire absence of the sutural stria."

*Hab.* Sault S. Marie, Michigan. One specimen.

*Isolomalus debilis*, Leconte.

*Paromalus debilis*, Lec. Bull. U.S. Geol. Survey, v. p. 515 (1879).

"Oval, subconvex, black and shining, finely punctured. Head finely punctulate. Elytra without sutural stria; there are two short oblique faintly impressed striæ at the base, and two others more feebly impressed, visible near the margin behind the middle. Prosternum without striæ; mesosternum margined only at the sides.

"Of the same size and form as *P. difficilis*, Horn, but much more finely punctured and with no sutural stria."

*Hab.* Veta Pass, Rocky Mountains, U.S.A.

This species and the last having no prosternal striæ should be placed in *Isolomalus* provisionally, notwithstanding the absence of the sutural stria.

*Exosternus angolæ*, sp. n.

Breviter ovalis, convexus, niger, nitidus; fronte utrinque marginata, punctata; pronoto stria marginali integra; elytris striis 1-3 integris, 4 et suturali subintegris haud conjunctis; propygidio pygidioque punctatis; prosterno bistriato, striis antice divergentibus; mesosterno marginato; tibiis anticis 8-9-dentatis.

L.  $3\frac{2}{3}$  mm.

Somewhat shortly oval, convex, black and shining; the head, clypeus narrow and transverse, surface punctured but not very evenly, marginate at the sides, not anteriorly; the thorax, marginal striæ complete but fine behind the head, surface punctured not densely and the points vary in size; the elytra, outer humeral stria abbreviated apically about one-third, anteriorly clearly reaching the base, inner humeral is shortened about one-third at the base, dorsal striæ 1-3 strong and complete, 4 and sutural nearly join at the base, but the fourth is slightly broken, 5 dimidiate and apical; the pygidia are evenly but not very densely punctured; the prosternum is bistriate and the striæ widen out at the middle and continue widened to the anterior suture, keel densely and finely punctulate; the mesosternum is marginate; the anterior tibiæ are 8-9-dentate.

It will be noticed that the fifth dorsal stria in this species

is abbreviated : in the generic characters drawn from the first two species known the dorsal striæ were said to be all complete, now two species are known in which the fifth dorsal stria is shortened.

*Hab.* Central Angola (*Dr. Wehwitsch*).

One example in the British Museum.

*Exosternus rufulus*, Lew.

This species is variable in colour, in the National Museum there is an example in which the apical margin of the elytra is alone red, and I have an example in which this colour is wholly absent.

*Paratropus congonis*, sp. n.

Ovatus, brunneus, supra punctulatus, subnitidus; fronte stria integra utrinque angulata, antice impressa; pronoto anguste marginato; elytris striis 1-4 et suturali integris, 4 arcu basali suturali coeunte, 5 ultra medium abbreviata; propygidio pygidioque distincte punctatis; prosterno bistriato, striis anticis evanescentibus; mesosterno margine bistriato.

L. 3 mm.

Oval, brown, punctulate above, rather shining; the head impressed anteriorly, stria complete and markedly angulate at the sides; the thorax narrowly marginate; the elytra, striæ with slightly crenate edges, 1-4 and sutural complete, 4 joins the sutural at the base, 5 apical, shortened just beyond the middle; the pygidia are distinctly but not densely punctured; the prosternum is bistrate, striæ almost parallel but anteriorly evanescent and apparently turn outwards, but they are merged in the minute strigose surface-sculpture; the mesosternum has a very fine marginal stria and close and parallel to it a second well-marked stria, the sutural stria is transverse, very fine and irregularly crenate; the metasternum and the first segment of the abdomen are punctured, but not closely.

The species is smaller than *P. aptistrius*, Lew., the forehead is impressed anteriorly, the pygidia are punctured, and the prosternal striæ are evanescent anteriorly. There are now 17 species of this genus known, and I have no doubt that the African species are very numerous.

*Hab.* Stanley Falls, Congo River.

*Saprinus aratus*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, rufus, nitidissimus; fronto stria integra, antice angulata; pronoto ciliato, lateribus rugoso-punctato; elytris striis

1-4 dimidiatis, 4 cum suturali arcuatim juncta; pygidio vix dense punctato; prosterno striis utrinque divergentibus; mesosterno leviter punctato, marginato; tibiis anticis 8-9-denticulatis. L.  $4\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Oval, convex, brassy, very shining; the head usually with a small fovea on the vertex, strigosely and densely punctured, the strigosities giving the punctures an appearance of confluence, frontal stria complete and angularly joined behind the epistoma; the thorax markedly ciliate along the edge, with a somewhat shallow fovea behind each eye, disk smooth, lateral margin sculptured like the head; the elytra, striæ 1-4 dimidiate, all equal in length, 4 joins the sutural which is complete, 5 dorsal and very short, punctuation fine and not close, occupying nearly half of the apical area, and finer on the interstices of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th striæ, the interstice of 1 and 2 is more distinctly sculptured and somewhat strigose; the pygidia are very evenly but not very densely punctured; the prosternum is bistriate, striæ somewhat constricted in the middle and divergent at each end; the mesosternum is marginate and its surface lightly sculptured; the anterior tibiæ 8-9-denticulate.

This species resembles *S. discoidalis*, Lec., in the form of the prosternum, and it is a little like it in its general facies. The form of the frontal stria is a distinguishing character.

*Hab.* Argentina (*H. Richter*, No. 277).

*Saprinus schmidti*, Richter, Ent. Nachr. xv. p. 124 (1889).

“Rotundo-ovatus, æneo-cupreus, nitidus; fronte carinata, rugose punctata; thorace ciliato, dense, lateribus rugose, punctato, disco postico lævi; elytris densissime punctatis, areis lævibus, duabus basalibus, altera magna ad scutellum in 4° interstitio, altera minore in 2°, tribusque apicalibus, stria suturali integra cum 4<sup>a</sup> coëunte, dorsalibus longis areas posticas attingentibus, 2<sup>a</sup> quartaque paulo brevioribus, subhumerali interna sat longa, externa inconspicua; prosterno striis postice divergentibus, ante coxas mox unitis, sub apicem evanescentibus, mesosterno punctulato; tibiis anticis 5-dentatis.

“L.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  mm.

“*Hab.* regio flum. Nigri.”

This species belongs to the same group as *S. specillum* and *sculpturifer*, Mars.

*Euspilotus colombicus*.

*Saprinus colombicus*, Kirsch, Abh. Mus. Dresden, p. 3 (1883-89).

This species should be placed in the genus *Euspilotus*.

*Euspilotus richteri*, sp. n.

Ovatus, æneus, nitidus; fronte dense punctata; pronoto utrinque ciliato; elytris macula flava lata utrinque flexuosa, striis 4 suturalique arcu basali cœunte; tibiis anticis 8-9-spinosis.  
L.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ -4 mm.

Oval, brassy and shining; the head densely punctate, stria obsolete anteriorly; the thorax broadly rugose-punctate laterally and narrowly along the base, lateral edge with flavous hair; the elytra, behind the humeral angle surface smooth and slightly raised, striæ 1 and 3 basal and short, the second much longer, the first is somewhat obscured by strigose sculpture, 4 is the length of the second and joins the sutural, the dark area at the base is somewhat obscure and lacks conciseness of outline, the flavous band is narrowly and evenly divided in the middle on the sutural disk and posteriorly encroaches on the dark area twice, feebly near the suture and more widely in the middle, anteriorly the yellow band encroaches obtusely on the inside of the fourth stria and less distinctly, but somewhat pointedly, inside the second stria; the dark area in front of the narrow sutural margin spreads out almost rectangularly; the pygidia are densely punctured; the sterna do not afford any special specific characters.

In *E. flavopictus*, Lew., *decoratus*, and *bisignatus*, Er., the apical dark margin of the elytra is even in outline; in *richteri* it is encroached on twice by the flavous band.

*Hab.* Mendora, Argentina (*H. Richter*, No. 300).

*Euspilotus lusus*, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. vi.  
p. 288 (1900).

This species has two oblique striæ on the apex of the pygidium which almost join anteriorly. I did not mention this in my description and it may only exist in one of the sexes.

*Euspilotus devius*, sp. n.

Ovalis, convexus, æneo-niger, nitidus; fronte dense rugoso-punctata, laud striata; pronoto lateribus ciliato utrinque punctato; elytris striis 1-2 dorsalibus pone medium abbreviatis, 3 brevioribus, 4 in medio abbreviata, arcu suturali juncta; pygidio dense punctato; mesosterno grosse punctato; tibiis anticis 9-10-denticulatis.  
L.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  mm.

Oval, convex, brassy-black, immaculate; the head is densely and somewhat rugosely punctured and without stria; the thorax, marginal stria hamate at the basal angle, ciliate

laterally, clearly not very densely punctured at the sides and along the basal edge; the elytra, apically about one-third is clearly punctured, the striæ, inner humeral shortened apically, 1-2 are shortened behind the middle, 3 somewhat shorter than the fourth, but both are nearly dimidiate, sutural complete and joined to the fourth at the base; the pygidium is evenly and densely punctured; the prosternum, keel smooth, striæ as figured (Ann. xix. p. 320, 1907) for *E. zonatus*, Lew.; the mesosternum is widely sinuous, surface coarsely not closely punctate; the anterior tibiæ are 9-10-denticulate.

The discovery of the above introduces an immaculate species to the genus.

*Hab.* Argentina (*H. Richter*, R. 282).

One example.

*Note.*—*Scarabidæ*.

MARAXES, Lew. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. xvi. p. 376,  
figs. 3, 4 (1895).

= *Xynophron*, Harold, Notes Leyd. Mus. ii. p. 199 (1880).

This synonymy has not been recorded in this Magazine.

XXXIV. — *Description of new Species of Monkeys of the Genera Cercopithecus and Papio.* By D. G. ELLIOT, D.Sc., F.R.S.E., &c.

*Cercopithecus princeps*, sp. n.

*Type locality.* Mpanga Forest, west and south of Lake Albert.

*Geogr. Distr.* Mpanga Forest and Mt. Ruwenzori, 5000 feet elevation.

*Colour.* Forehead, sides of face and head (extending on to sides of throat) speckled black and white; top of head, nape, hind-neck, space between shoulders, arms, hands, and feet jet-black; upper parts and sides of body speckled black and white; legs black, faintly speckled with white on thighs, and very slightly so on legs beneath knees; chin and throat pure white; conspicuous black band across breast below throat, rest of under parts iron-grey, the hairs being much less speckled with white than on the upper parts, and general tone more greyish; tail speckled black and grey on basal half, darker than the back; remainder jet-black to tip; ears